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ANNUAL REPORT

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NATIONAL
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COMMISSION

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National
Historical Publications
and Records Commission

Annual Report for 1986



Washington, DC

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CHAIRMAN'S PREFACE

Thirty-five years ago the Commission made its first report to the President. It was a preliminary report that reviewed the history of documentary publication and made suggestions for a national program coordinated and partially funded by the Federal Government through the Commission.

Since then the Commission has supported or endorsed more than 250 documentary publication projects. Together, these projects have produced 504 printed volumes, 7,413 microfilm reels, and 1,847 microfiche. These encompass the fields of women's history, Afro-American history, Native American history, the history of politics, government, the military, business, reform, labor—in other words, these editions cover virtually every facet of American history.

The Commission has been making comparable strides with its records program, adopting several significant policy changes during 1986. The State advisory boards will be given greater responsibility for the promotion and implementation of the program. A national historical records program was discussed at length, and its features will be the subject of considerable debate during the coming year. The records application procedure has been revised to coordinate grant proposals by category. Some categories will be considered only once a year.

Other records program activities included a Commission-sponsored conference to consider archival standards for collections of congressional papers; the continuation of its advisory role in the use of computers in the work of archives and records management; and efforts to improve the archival programs of Native Americans.

In a major effort to evaluate its publications program, the Commission convened a conference of publishers and other experts during the year. Among the topics discussed was a proposal to establish a national trust for our documentary heritage. Under this plan, the Commission

would administer an endowment of up to \$100 million which would provide financial security and continuity for the Commission's programs.

A number of other interesting proposals were made at the publications conference. Among them was a suggestion that the Commission assume a more aggressive posture in promoting broader distribution of the documentary volumes its grant program helps to produce. During 1987 the staff will pursue a program to further this goal. The Commission's new *Historical Documentary Editions*, a booklet describing all the publications projects supported or endorsed by the Commission, along with a forthcoming price list, will be sent to thousands of college and research libraries, departments of history and political science, historical societies, and large public libraries.

As we approach the bicentenary of the U.S. Constitution, the Commission is pleased to be a part of the effort to make readily available to the public the most significant of the Nation's historical documents in authentic and scholarly editions. These include *The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, *The Documentary History of the First Federal Elections*, the *Documentary History of the First Federal Congress*, and *The Documentary History of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789-1800*. As James Madison, one of the authors of the Constitution, once said: "the right of freely examining public characters and measures and of free communication thereon, is the only effectual guardian of every other right."

FRANK G. BURKE
Chairman *pro tempore*

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COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

By statute, the Commission consists of 17 members who represent the Congress, the judiciary, the public (two Presidential appointments), two Government departments, the Library of Congress, the National Archives and Records Administration, and four national historical and archival associations. The members at the end of fiscal year 1986 were:

National Archives and Records Administration

Frank G. Burke, Acting Archivist of the United States,
ex officio chairman (*pro tempore*)

U. S. Supreme Court

William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice

U. S. Senate

Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon

U. S. House of Representatives

Corinne C. Boggs of Louisiana

Department of State

William Z. Slany, Director, Historical Office

Department of Defense

Alfred Goldberg, Historian, Office of the Secretary

Library of Congress

James H. Hutson, Chief, Manuscript Division

Presidential Appointments

Albert J. Ossman, Jr., Professor of Political Science/
Public Policy, Bethany College
William A. Schambra, American Enterprise Institute

American Historical Association

Carol Bleser, Professor of History, Clemson University
Ronald P. Formisano, Professor of History, Clark
University

Organization of American Historians

Richard L. Watson, Jr., Professor of History, Duke
University
Louis R. Harlan, Professor of History, University of
Maryland

Society of American Archivists

Helen W. Samuels, Archivist, Massachusetts Institute of
Technology
Edward C. Papenfuss, Maryland State Archivist

American Association for State and Local History

H. G. Jones, Curator of the North Carolina Collection,
University of North Carolina
Larry E. Tise, Executive Director, Pennsylvania
Historical and Museum Commission

During 1986, Albert J. Ossman, Jr., Carol Bleser, and
Helen W. Samuels were reappointed to the Commission.

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COMMISSION STAFF

ADMINISTRATION 202-523-5384

Acting Executive Director..... Richard A. Jacobs
Archives Specialist Nancy A. Sahli
Management Assistant Sandra P. Anderson
Grants Program Assistant..... Almah D. Bandy
Secretary Vacant

RECORDS PROGRAM 202-523-5386

Director George L. Vogt
Grants Analyst Richard A. Noble
Grants Analyst..... Vacant
Secretary Patricia Mallard

PUBLICATIONS PROGRAM

202-523-3092

Director Roger A. Bruns
Assistant Director..... Mary A. Giunta
Assistant Director..... Richard N. Sheldon
Secretary Suzanne Meyer

Research Staff 202-523-5391

Archivist..... Sara Dunlap Jackson
Archivist..... Timothy D. Connelly
Archivist..... Donald L. Singer
Archivist..... Vacant



At a reception in the Russell Senate Office Building honoring the publication of volumes 4, 5, and 6 of the *Documentary History of the First Federal Congress* are, left to right, Dr. Lloyd H. Elliott, President of George Washington University, the project's sponsoring institution; Charlene Bickford and Helen Veit, editor and associate editor, respectively, of the project; Mrs. Lindy Boggs, Congresswoman from Louisiana and Commission member; Jack G. Goellner, Director of the Johns Hopkins University Press, publisher of the volumes; and Frank G. Burke, Executive Director of the Commission and Acting Archivist of the United States.

PUBLICATIONS PROGRAM

Introduction

For over a half century, the NHPRC has vigorously promoted the collection and editing of the papers of individuals and organizations which have shaped the Nation's history. As we approach the period of the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, the Commission continues its strong support of several documentary editions that are shedding new light on the conflicts and compromises surrounding the establishment of the federal system. Such editions as *The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, the *Documentary History of the First Federal Congress*, *The Documentary History of the First Federal Elections*, and *The Documentary History of the Supreme Court, 1789-1800*, are uncovering, as no other documentary editions have ever done, the full record of these early years. From letters long buried in private collections and archives, from contemporary newspapers and pamphlets and other materials, the editors of these projects are fashioning the documentary framework from which we can understand more fully the origins of our Government.

Thomas Jefferson believed that one of the richest legacies of a free society is its documentary record. One of the projects first supported by the Commission was the Jefferson papers project at Princeton, a major editorial enterprise begun by the late Julian Boyd, one of the deans of the editing profession. The Jefferson edition, along with others of the Founding Fathers—Franklin, Adams, Hamilton, Madison, Washington—reveal the tensions, frustrations, and motives of the central figures of early America as never before.

But the Commission has recognized that the history of the United States is not only the province of great figures such as Washington and Jefferson. Upon the work and deeds also of women, blacks, Native Americans, labor leaders, artists, businessmen, scientists, and soldiers have the Nation's fortunes rested. From a rich harvest of book and microform editions sponsored by the Commission we can see now more clearly the diversity of the country's people and institutions.

During 1986 important progress was made across the spectrum of the Commission's publications program. The first volume of *The Documentary History of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789-1800*, was published. Microform editions of the papers of pioneering environmentalist

John Muir and social reformer Jane Addams also appeared. In all, Commission-supported editorial projects produced 27 printed volumes, 140 microfilm reels, and 53 microfiche during the year.

The Commission's work in 1986 was not confined to making grants to assist in the enormous effort of producing these publications. Its research staff aided many project editors in performing the research necessary to maintain high scholarly standards. And its career development program, in the form of fellowships and an annual 2-week editing institute, continued to prepare historians and others for the exacting profession of documentary editing. It has encouraged paper and microform standards for scholarly publications and has cooperated with professional groups in the support of documentary editions.

During 1987, the bicentennial year of the Constitution, the Commission plans a campaign to bring documentary editions to a wider and more diverse audience than ever before in the belief that knowledge of the past, based on full accessibility of its documentary heritage, is one of the best guarantees of liberty for any nation.

Publications Conference

On May 30, 1986, several editors, historians, publishers, and a librarian spent a day together at the National Archives to review the NHPRC Publications Program. Participants were Charlene Bickford, Editor of the *Documentary History of the First Federal Congress*; John Boles, Editor of the *Journal of Southern History*; John Broderick, Assistant Librarian for Research Services at the Library of Congress; Samuel Gammon, Executive Director of the American Historical Association; C. Mark Hamilton, Vice President of Chadwyck-Healey Inc., a publisher of microform editions; Louis Harlan, Professor of History at the University of Maryland, and a member of the Commission; Joan Hoff-Wilson, Executive Secretary of the Organization of American Historians; Richard Kohn, Chief of the Office of Air Force History; Barbara Oberg, Editor of *The Papers of Albert Gallatin*; John Y. Simon, Editor of *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*; William Slany, Director of the Historical Office of the Department of State and a member of the Commission, who served as

chairman of the conference; Raymond Smock, historian for the House of Representatives; and Richard Wentworth, Director of the University of Illinois Press.

The conference had a double purpose—to discuss the possibilities of the future publications program, and to strengthen certain areas of the present program. The agenda contained seven topics: the selection of new documentary editing projects, the Commission's role in obtaining outside funding for current projects, the marketing and distribution of Commission-sponsored volumes, the adoption of new technology in the publication of documentary history, the greater promotion of the work of documentary editors, the encouragement of better relations between the editorial projects and their sponsoring institutions, and the application of documentary history to high school curricula.

The conferees did not generally support the idea of the Commission undertaking new special initiatives in specific areas of history, as it had done in regard to black, Native American, and women's history. Nor did the conferees favor an emphasis on 20th-century subjects in the selection of new projects.

The conference endorsed a suggestion by Raymond Smock for a "National Trust for America's Documentary Heritage." With a principal of \$100 million, half appropriated by Congress and half acquired from private sources, the trust would have available approximately \$12 million each year to support documentary publications projects. The conference members agreed that NHPRC should take a more active role in fundraising and adopt the suggestion for a trust.

The conference participants encouraged the Commission to circulate widely its updated publications catalog and to enclose with it a brochure on price and ordering information. Further efforts should be made, perhaps coordinating with the Library of Congress, to expand the cataloging of NHPRC microfilm publications. The Commission should ensure the widest possible distribution of the printed guides to these publications.

The conference members cautioned against the Commission moving too aggressively into optical disk and other advanced technologies. The consensus of the conference was that the Commission continue its microform program until the advantages and disadvantages of the new technologies become clearer. One interesting suggestion was to microfilm all guides to Commission-supported microform editions to make them more accessible.

The conferees observed that editors of Commission-sponsored editions might gain greater recognition through increased participation in the activities of historical organizations and through the publication of articles in historical journals. The conferees also emphasized the need for NHPRC publications to be reviewed more frequently in journals by reviewers knowledgeable about editorial methods.

The conference encouraged the Commission members and staff to visit officials of sponsoring institutions

regularly to remind them of the good work being done by the projects and to seek greater institutional cooperation and financial support. The Commission should also indicate to sponsoring institutions seeking new editors that it has a deep concern that editors have appropriate editorial skills.

Although some of the conferees suggested Commission activity in introducing documentary materials in high school curricula, most advised caution, especially opposing the use of appropriated funds for such purposes. The consensus was toward general Commission encouragement of the use of documentary materials at the high school level.

Dr. Slany reported the conclusions of the May 30 conference to the Commission at its June meeting. The Commission appointed a committee, consisting of Commission members Slany, Carol K. Bleser, Ronald P. Formisano, and Larry E. Tise, to study the conference's conclusions.

Profile: The Papers of John Muir

Environmental issues have increasingly aroused concern, and sometimes controversy, in the past quarter-century. Thus the Commission took special satisfaction in the publication, in the spring of 1986, of the *Microform Edition of the John Muir Papers*, a project it had supported.

John Muir (1838-1914) has been described as "the most influential conservationist in American history" and "a prophet for our times." He lobbied for the preservation of wilderness areas and is recognized as the father of the national park system. In 1892 he helped establish the Sierra Club and then served as its president for more than 20 years. This organization is still, almost a century later, a potent force for conservation. Also a student of natural phenomena, Muir made important contributions to our knowledge of geology.

Muir was born in Scotland but his family emigrated to Wisconsin when he was 11 years old. He studied at the University of Wisconsin, 1861-63, and temporarily considered a medical career. A growing interest in natural science led to several years of travel. He arrived in California in March 1868 and made it his home and base of operations. He initially spent 5 years in the Sierra Nevada wilderness, supporting himself as a shepherd and lumber worker while studying botany and geology.

His writings attracted national attention, and he decided in 1872 to become a professional writer on natural science. His routine for the rest of the decade was to tramp around the mountains of the west coast and southern Alaska during the summers and to convert his observations into manuscripts while wintering in the San Francisco Bay area.

Marriage and the need to support two small daughters led to a more mundane existence in the 1880s. But, in June 1889, Muir began a public opinion campaign to make the Yosemite region a national park. The effort met

with success 16 months later with the establishment of Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks. When the Federal Government instituted a Forestry Commission in 1896, Muir became its advisor and traveled around the country to evaluate forest resources.

In 1907, Muir began a long and ultimately unsuccessful fight against damming Yosemite Park's Hetch Hetchy Valley to create a reservoir for San Francisco. One of his opponents was the more utilitarian conservationist Gifford Pinchot. The last decade of Muir's life was marked by the publication of several books and trips to the Amazon River in South America and the Zambezi River in Africa.

An increased awareness of John Muir's contribution to 20th-century environmentalism, the paucity of scholarship about him, the proprietary and geographic inaccessibility of his records—all pointed to the need for a Muir papers project.

Dr. Ronald H. Limbaugh, a specialist in western history and the archivist and curator of the Holt-Atherton Center, addressed this need in 1980. First he contacted the Muir family, who agreed to endorse the undertaking provided they had copyright protection; then he obtained a grant from the NHPRC.

As director and general editor, Limbaugh launched the project in January 1981. Kirsten E. Lewis was the assistant editor during most of the project. William F. Kimes, who with his wife had edited *John Muir: A Reading Bibliography* (1977), served as a consultant. Another consultant was Peter Palmquist, who helped to process the photos in the Muir collection. Blaine Lamb joined the small staff in February 1985.

The objective of the project was "to publish, in microform, all of Muir's correspondence, journals, unpublished manuscripts, and collected illustrations." The



John Muir is shown here relaxing with his daughters Wanda and Helen (and an unidentified man). The photo, taken in Arizona about 1905, is from the John Muir papers, Holt-Atherton Center for Western Studies, University of the Pacific; copyright 1984 Muir-Hanna Trust.

published microform also contains papers related to Muir but not written by him: documents from the Sierra Club, family papers, and material—such as reminiscences—collected by biographers. When filming was completed, the staff published a comprehensive guide and computerized index.

The editors were particularly pleased to publish the sketches and photographs, materials rarely used by scholars before. The sketches were done by Muir, mostly during his field trips in the early decades of his career. Although he did not receive artistic training, Muir was a capable draftsman. His drawings clearly illustrate his scientific findings. He was not a photographer, but he avidly collected the photos of others, both amateurs and professionals. The editors have described Muir's collection as "one of the most important accumulations of early . . . wilderness photography in the Far West."

In addition to financial support from NHPRC and the University of the Pacific, the Muir project received funds from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the L. J. and Mary C. Skaggs Foundation, the William and Flora Hewitt Foundation, and a private anonymous donor. These benefactors have helped to tell the story of the individual who made us aware of our wilderness treasures.

(For price information on the microform edition and the Guide, write to Chadwyck-Healey, Inc., 1101 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22314, or phone 703-683-4890).

Profile: The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant

At 8 o'clock on the morning of July 23, 1885, Ulysses S. Grant lost his fight against cancer and died at his summer house in upstate New York. One hundred years later numerous commemorative events, beginning in the summer of 1985 and extending well into 1986, marked the centenary of his death. Among these was a reception at the National Archives in honor of the publication of the last Civil War volumes of *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant* and a lecture, following the reception, by John Y. Simon, editor of the *Papers*.

An exhibition on Grant ("The Man and the Image") opened at the National Portrait Gallery on July 23 and ran until November 11. The exhibition then moved to the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum in Austin, TX, where it remained from January 10 to May 4, 1986. The many ceremonies and the publication of the last Civil War volumes received wide press coverage.

If any historical figure can benefit by an extensive publication of his papers it is the laconic Grant. In a noteworthy biography published 50 years ago, when the National Archives was in its infancy and the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* was yet to be, William B. Hesseltine tried to "reexamine" Grant's tarnished career "impartially." Limited as to the resources he could retrieve, Hesseltine relied heavily on the papers of Grant's contemporaries. He accordingly described the Civil War general and 18th President as "a poor writer" and a man

whose "mental endowment was not great." The writings of Lloyd Lewis, Kenneth P. Williams, and Bruce Catton improved Grant's image in the 1950s, but there was still no consensus about him.

The centennial of the Civil War renewed interest in Grant and led to the project to publish his papers. On May 3, 1962, representatives from the Civil War Centennial Commissions of the States of Ohio, Illinois, and New York met in Columbus, OH. Each of these States could claim Grant; he was born and raised in Ohio, left for the Civil War from Illinois, and spent his last years in New York. The Columbus meeting unanimously voted that the three commissions promote the collection and publication of Grant's papers. A subsequent meeting organized the Ulysses S. Grant Association to undertake that task.

The Grant Association hired as executive director and managing editor of the project John Y. Simon, a young Civil War scholar who had completed his doctoral dissertation at Harvard the previous year. The Ohio Historical Society supplied the project with office space at the Ohio State Museum. On September 1, 1962, work began on the Grant papers. In 1964 the operation moved to Southern Illinois University in Carbondale. The University gave the Grant papers substantial financial support and its press agreed to publish the finished volumes. This happy arrangement has now lasted more than 20 years.

The three Civil War Centennial Commissions which established the Grant Association also initially contributed funds to the publication project, but these Commissions expired in 1965. The association then applied for a National Historical Publications Commission grant. On April 9, 1965, the 100th anniversary of Appomattox, the

Washington, D.C.
July 25th 1866
Adj. Gen. G. W. Brown
Adj. Gen. Office
General
I have the
honor to accept the appointment
of General, Military, conferred by
Act of Congress and the will of
the President of the United States
on me.
I was born in the State of
Ohio, April 22nd 1822, and was
therefore forty-four years of age
last 24th.
You will please find the
enclosed herewith the oath of
office required by law.
I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
your obt. Servt.
(H. J. Grant)
H. J. Grant

This is one of the many Grant letters held by the National Archives (Adjutant General's Office, Record Group 94).

NHPC voted funds for the Grant project. The Commission has continued its support for more than 20 years.

The first volume of *The Grant Papers* was published on April 27, 1967, which not coincidentally was the general's birthday. The association celebrated by hosting a dinner the night before. One of the guests, Oliver W. Holmes, Executive Director of the NHPC (and to whom the recently published volume 13 was dedicated), noted that this was his "first party for a first volume" since becoming Executive Director in December 1961. He wished that more projects would be as expeditious in beginning their production. Dr. Holmes was also pleased with the universally good reviews of volume 1.

In this initial volume the young Grant, plagued with personal adversities, is already the determined, persistent, and likeable individual who later gained fame and glory. Furthermore, Grant's clear, detailed descriptions of his army travels in the 1840s belie the assertion that he could not write.

The published *Papers* have already had an important impact on Grant historiography, as exemplified by William S. McFeely's 1981 Pulitzer prizewinning biography. Professor McFeely notes the indispensability of the editorial project to any serious Grant biographer. Although he did not have access to all the Grant papers, McFeely did make good use of the eight volumes published at the time of his writing.

Until 1975 John Simon worked without the aid of a permanent assistant or associate editor. Four NHPRC editing fellows have at various times commendably filled the void. One of these fellows, David L. Wilson, has served the project as an associate editor since 1978. Editorial Assistant Sue E. Dotson completes the permanent editorial staff.

The current forecast calls for the publication of an additional 11 volumes by 1997, making 24 volumes in all. We will patiently wait along with Herbert Mitgang, who, in a July 13 book review in *The New York Times*, ponders whether the forthcoming volumes will alter or confirm the image of Grant as one of the worst American Presidents.

Profile: The Documentary History of the Supreme Court

A reception in the East Conference Room of the Supreme Court Building on February 7, 1986, celebrated the publication of the first volume of *The Documentary History of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789-1800*. It was a well deserved moment of satisfaction for the publisher, Columbia University Press, as well as for the project's editors, who persevered against budget austerities and other challenges to produce a laudable work. If they had been there, it would also have been a moment of satisfaction for the first 12 men to sit on the Supreme Court.

The long and illustrious tenure of John Marshall as Chief Justice (1801-1835) has almost eclipsed the first decade of the Court. Historians have ignored it; or worse, denigrated it. As recently as 1960, John C. Miller in *The Federalist Era 1789-1801*, a volume in the highly respected New American Nation series, wrote (p. 179) that during "the first . . . years of its existence, the Supreme Court failed to play the commanding role. . . . There were no epoch-making decisions handed down from that tribunal."

By 1976, the usefulness of a documentary history of the initial Supreme Court was clearly apparent. Projects already existed for the ratification of the Constitution, the First Congress, and the first two Presidents. In the bicentennial year of independence, the recently (1975) established Supreme Court Historical Society offered to promote and partially finance a comparable documentary edition of the judicial branch of government. The Supreme Court Justices, especially Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, encouraged the idea, and the Court provided office space in its building. With an NHPRC grant and the hiring of Dr. Maeva Marcus, a scholar of constitutional history, as editor, the project began in January 1977. Official records of the Court reside at the National Archives, but many of the early records were destroyed in a fire a generation before the establishment of the Archives. The staff thus extended its search to lower Federal and State court records and even to private papers to obtain other copies of early Supreme Court cases. Particularly helpful in the search of Federal district court records were the National Archives field branches in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

The editors decided to publish commentary as well as official records on the Court's activities. They contacted about 800 repositories for the papers of individuals closely connected with the early Court.

Contemporary newspapers contain not only pertinent commentary but occasionally reportage that fills in gaps in the official record. The project researched the contemporary newspapers of New York and Philadelphia—the early seats of the Government—plus the newspapers of the cities that hosted the circuit courts.

In addition to Dr. Marcus, others responsible for the first volume in this series are Coeditor James R. Periv, Associate Editors James M. Buchanan and Christine R. Jordan, Assistant Editors Stephen L. Tull, Sandra F. VanBurkleo, Sarah E. Blank, Nancy L. Matthews, and Illustrations Editor Marc Pachter.

The staff has completed a large portion of the work on volumes 2 and 3. The former will look at the constitutional origins of the Federal judicial system and the legislation that shaped its first 10 years. The latter will cover circuit court sessions, in which the early justices participated. The last four volumes will discuss the individual cases handled by the early Supreme Court.

This project, by carefully documenting the accomplishments and the environment of the first years of the Supreme Court, contributes significantly to the commemoration of the bicentenary of our federal form of government.



At a ceremony held at the AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington, DC, honoring the publication of the first volume of *The Samuel Gompers Papers*, Lane Kirkland, President of the AFL-CIO, accepts a copy of the volume from Dr. Stuart Kaufman, editor of the *Papers*. The volume, the first of a projected 12 on the founder and first president of the AFL, was published in the spring of 1986 by the University of Illinois Press. Photo by Steve Yarmola, AFL-CIO.

1986 PUBLICATIONS GRANTS

Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, MA: \$66,500 for *The Adams Papers*.

Duke University, Durham, NC: \$35,000 for *The Papers of Jane Addams*.

Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL: \$20,900 for *The Black Abolitionist Papers*.

Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL: \$18,000 for a documentary editing fellow for *The Black Abolitionist Papers*.

University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC: \$22,500 for *The Papers of John C. Calhoun*.

University of Maryland, College Park, MD: \$23,000 for *The Charles Carroll of Carrollton Family Papers*.

Claremont Graduate School, Claremont, CA: \$52,500 for *The Papers of Salmon P. Chase*.

University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY: \$20,000 for *The Papers of Henry Clay*.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI: \$103,550 for *The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution and The Documentary History of the First Federal Elections*.

Rice University, Houston, TX: \$35,000 for *The Papers of Jefferson Davis*.

- Yale University, New Haven, CT: \$35,000 for *The Frederick Douglass Papers*.
- Fordham University, Bronx, NY: \$23,297 for *The Diary of Elizabeth Drinker*.
- Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD: \$8,550 for *The Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower*.
- George Washington University, Washington, DC: \$115,000 for the *Documentary History of the First Federal Congress*.
- Yale University, New Haven, CT: \$66,500 for *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*.
- University of Maryland, College Park, MD: \$60,800 for *The Freedmen and Southern Society Project*.
- Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, NH: \$8,000 for *The Journal of Benjamin Brown French*.
- National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, DC: \$68,000 for *The Daniel Chester French Papers*.
- Baruch College-CUNY, New York, NY: \$18,000 for a documentary editing fellow for *The Papers of Albert Gallatin*.
- Baruch College-CUNY, New York, NY: \$40,000 for *The Papers of Albert Gallatin*.
- University of California, Los Angeles, CA: \$31,350 for *The Marcus Garvey and Universal Negro Improvement Association Papers*.
- University of California, Berkeley, CA: \$42,000 for *The Papers of Emma Goldman*.
- University of Maryland, College Park, MD: \$57,000 for *The Samuel Compers Papers*.
- Ulysses S. Grant Association, Carbondale, IL: \$39,900 for *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*.
- Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, RI: \$49,400 for *The Papers of General Nathanael Greene*.
- University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN: \$42,883 for *The Papers of Andrew Jackson*.
- American Historical Association, Washington, DC: \$50,000 for *John Franklin Jameson and the Development of Humanistic Scholarship in America*.
- Princeton University, Princeton, NJ: \$66,500 for *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*.
- University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN: \$57,000 for *The Papers of Andrew Johnson*.
- Texas A&M University, College Station, TX: \$8,550 for *The Papers of John Paul Jones*.
- Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Atlanta, GA: \$44,000 for *The Papers of Martin Luther King, Jr.*
- Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, MD: \$28,000 for *The Papers of Benjamin Henry Latrobe*.
- South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC: \$31,350 for *The Papers of Henry Laurens*.
- New Jersey Historical Commission, Trenton, NJ: \$20,000 for *The Papers of William Livingston*.
- University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA: \$66,500 for *The Papers of James Madison*.
- George C. Marshall Research Foundation, Lexington, VA: \$55,000 for *The Papers of George Catlett Marshall*.
- Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, VA: \$12,000 for *The Papers of John Marshall*.
- Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC: \$40,000 for *The Papers of Robert Mills*.
- Queens College, CUNY, Flushing, NY: \$27,000 for *The Papers of Robert Morris*.
- American University, Washington, DC: \$9,985 for *The Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted*.
- Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN: \$28,000 for *The Correspondence of James K. Polk*.
- The Filson Club, Louisville, KY: \$15,000 for *The Correspondence of Constantine Rafinesque*.
- Clark University, Worcester, MA: \$35,150 for *A Documentary History of George Rapp's Harmony Society, 1700-1916*.
- University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ: \$27,550 for *The Documentary Relations of the Southwest*.
- Pomona College, Claremont, CA: \$23,000 for *The Correspondence of Charles Sumner*.
- Supreme Court Historical Society, Washington, DC: \$66,000 for *The Documentary History of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789-1800*.
- Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA: \$9,500 for *The Papers of Martin Van Buren*.
- University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM: \$25,500 for *The Journals of Diego de Vargas*.

RECORDS PROGRAM

Introduction

In 1986 the records program initiated a series of important changes affecting both the grant program and the role of State historical records advisory boards and coordinators. At the first meeting of the fiscal year, the Commission adopted a series of recommendations proposed by a joint committee of 4 Commission members and 12 State coordinators. Subsequently, the Commission began implementing the recommendations and convening other groups to discuss some of the more complex issues.

In particular, the Commission agreed that the network of State boards and coordinators should become more active and that the Commission itself should promote that activism through small travel and meeting grants to the boards, continued support for the Coordinators Steering Committee, and an annual meeting of State coordinators. During the year, 13 State boards applied for and received small travel and meeting grants, and 42 State coordinators joined Commission members for a 2-day meeting in Washington to discuss national and State records issues.

One of the most important recommendations of the joint committee concerned national planning and strategy. With the support and encouragement of Commission members, the Commission staff organized a series of meetings to discuss likely components of a national records program. As eventually defined, these elements included, among others, data gathering services, clearinghouse functions, coordination of various Federal records programs, and public awareness activities. As the year ended, the list of program elements was receiving much attention by various groups and professional associations as a possible basis for legislation in the 100th Congress.

Other major changes affected the grant program directly. Beginning in June 1986, the records program began accepting proposals by category, with some categories considered only once a year. The new system of deadlines places the most important (and usually the most expensive) proposals on the Commission's agenda early in the fiscal year and permits members to examine proposals of similar type as a group. The Commission also began a re-grant program to be administered by

State boards. Under the new program, State boards may apply for \$150,000 or more on a partial matching basis to use in a State-based grant program. As the year ended, the Commission had already received three re-grant proposals and indications of future interest from a dozen more States.

A National Historical Records Program

What is a "national historical records program," and do we not have one already? After quickly agreeing that, no, we do not already have one, the Commission and various advisory groups have grappled with the former question for some time. As suggested in the short list of necessary program elements, a national program extends well beyond the scope of a grant program into the areas of coordination, leadership, standards, and information services.

In an effort to stir debate and flesh out the general elements with specific actions and projects, the Commission staff organized a conference. Meeting in January 1986, the participants included the State Archivists of New York, Minnesota, and Kentucky; the city of San Diego records manager; the Director of the Rhode Island Historical Society; the special collections librarian from the University of North Carolina; the chairman of the newly created Society of American Archivists' Committee on Goals and Priorities; the Washington member of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History; and representatives of the National Archives and NHPRC. The goal of the discussions was to move toward action, not merely develop policy statements.

The January meeting clarified and elaborated many of the suggested program elements, but failed to define an "overall coordinating body" for the national program. The group debated various possibilities, including an expanded NHPRC, an American version of the Canadian Council of Archives, a private organization modeled on the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a consortium of archival institutions and libraries, a board composed of State archivists and/or historical society directors, and

(briefly) a ministry of culture. (A more detailed report on the discussions is available upon request from the Commission office.)

After this meeting adjourned, the Director of the Records Program conferred an additional 2 days with the Steering Committee of the State coordinators. These talks focused on specific steps toward a national program that NHPRC might undertake or encourage. The Steering Committee and the Director agreed that the following ideas warranted immediate planning and swift action: a clearinghouse for records information, a national public information office to prepare and provide reliable data and textual materials to the media, major media projects designed to increase the general public's knowledge of—and appreciation for—historical records, and a development office to obtain new sources of funding.

At its February 1986 meeting, the Commission endorsed these and other recommendations and directed the staff to cooperate with the principal organizations to advance these ideas. The Commission, furthermore, emphasized that all interested organizations should work together to accomplish these ends.

A complex, evolutionary process has begun, in which the Commission plays the important early role of stimulator and coordinator. No one suggests that the NHPRC can answer all questions or resolve all problems of finance and coordination.

There follows a list of 10 suggested elements of a national historical records program. The Steering Committee of the State coordinators had earlier proposed all but one of these elements. The exception is number 9, which was added during the January discussion meeting.



A view of Mobile, AL, from the LaCleda Hotel balcony, looking north down St. Emanuel Street, in the late 1930s. A 1986 NHPRC grant, made to the University of South Alabama, will help preserve and make available for research 3,600 such photo negatives in the S. Blake McNeely Collection documenting the city of Mobile during the Depression and early 1940s.

1. A process that accurately describes current historical record conditions in the Nation

2. A consultative mechanism that regularly specifies principal needs and priorities of historical records and suggests how to address them most effectively

3. An active program to communicate these needs, and the reasons for addressing them, to the general public and to the wide variety of specific publics that must be informed about and involved in these issues

4. Work to influence key parties (the Congress, governors, legislators, national programs and associations, major interest groups, etc.) to act on these principal needs

5. Major efforts to increase funding for historical records programs in the United States

6. Advice to, and coordination with, the National Archives, especially in respect to Archives' activities affecting non-Federal historical records or non-Federal archival programs

7. A program to establish and promulgate canons of good practice for historical records programs

8. Provision for research and exchange of information needed to identify, preserve, and make available historical records

9. Coordination of existing Federal grant and advisory programs pertaining to historical records

10. A strong partnership between the national historical records program and the States to deal with fundamental needs that can best be approached within a State framework

Coordinators Conference

In June 1986 records program coordinators from 46 States, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia met in Washington to discuss issues of interest and concern to the records community. Funded by the NHPRC, the 2-day meeting was the most heavily attended State Coordinators' Conference in the 10-year history of the records program.

The first day began with annual reports from George Vogt, Director of the Records Program, Sue Holbert, Chair of the Coordinators Steering Committee, and Helen Samuels, member of the Commission. Both Holbert and Samuels said that the NHPRC State assessment grants and the activist role of State coordinators stimulated the efforts to develop a national records program. Vogt provided status reports on several of the most important efforts: a clearinghouse feasibility study, new assessment reports, the study of conservation needs of State archives, the Society of American Archivists' Goals and Priorities Project, and the Congressional Papers Conference. He noted that the Commission's grants are establishing and sustaining much of the groundwork for a national program.

In the afternoon, coordinators heard a panel discussion of different types of re-grant programs. Speakers included Eric Herzfelder, Executive Director of the Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers; Richard Belding and Larry Hackman, who were involved with two previous

NHPRC re-grant projects in Kentucky and New York, respectively; and Marjorie Berlincourt, Director of the Division of State Programs of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). The discussion brought out numerous differences among the various re-grant programs in regard to management, purpose, and dollar amount. In subsequent discussions, 15 coordinators indicated an interest in submitting re-grant proposals to the Commission at some time during the next 3 years.

The afternoon also featured a session on public awareness programs. Eileen Cooke, director of the Washington office of the American Library Association, emphasized the importance of the White House Conference on Libraries in attracting the attention of legislators and the media. She also stressed the benefits of the annual legislative action day during National Library Week. Harold Cannon, Director of the NEH Office of Preservation, reported on the documentary film project being jointly supported by the Library of Congress, the Endowment, and the Council on Library Resources. The film, which will appear on public television stations in 1987, focuses on preservation problems of books and manuscripts.

On the second day, the entire morning was devoted to the concept of a national records program. Commission member Edward C. Papenfuss traced the origins of the idea to the efforts of the 1970s that produced the "R" in NHPRC. Commission member Louis Harlan, a participant in several planning sessions during 1985, reaffirmed the Commission's interest in the idea, but cautioned that it was far from clear that NHPRC itself could act as the leader in all endeavors. He noted that some of the key elements—a records information clearinghouse and public outreach—require the cooperation of all interested parties. He urged a coalition of archivists, documentary editors, and Commission members in laying plans for the future.

Several coordinators expressed the need for a clear articulation of a national records policy. Subsequently, the coordinators resolved to convey to the Commission the need for a small working group, which would use available Steering Committee funds and would draft such a statement. In the Commission's deliberations the following day, its members agreed to the formation of a working group, permitted existing funds to be used, and hoped that the effort would be a joint undertaking of the records and publications communities.

The conference concluded with discussions of operational procedures and grant program mechanics, including the grant review process. Coordinators, Commission members, and staff members expressed the desire that this conference will become an annual event.

Congressional Papers Conference

At its June 1986 meeting, the Commission examined the final report of the Congressional Papers Conference and directed the NHPRC staff to publish the report and circulate it for further discussion. The Commission and the Dirksen Congressional Center had sponsored this

conference, which was held in Harpers Ferry, WV, on August 1 and 2, 1985. The participants addressed both the problems of the papers of members of Congress and the NHPRC guidelines for funding projects related to these papers.

The conferees' recommendations can be summarized as follows: The Commission should endorse minimum standards (detailed suggestions appear in the report) for both collections of congressional papers and repositories designated to receive these papers. Furthermore, the Commission should only fund the processing of those congressional papers projects which meet these minimum standards. In addition, the Commission should favor projects that further the preservation of congressional papers through education or publicity. Examples would be projects demonstrating technological applications in congressional offices, publications providing data on congressional collections, and programs establishing congressional archival fellowships. Finally, the Commission should encourage the private sector to fund projects that preserve congressional papers.

The conference at Harpers Ferry did more than consider the Commission's role in promoting minimum standards and adopting funding policies. It took a broad look at congressional papers, including the management of these records as they are created in the legislators' offices. The conference also considered who, in addition to the NHPRC, can further the preservation of congressional papers. For example, the House and Senate Historical Offices, more than any external institution, can readily promote good records management in the congressional offices.

Printed copies of the report are available from the NHPRC.

Microcomputer Software for Archives and Records Management

The majority of applications now being submitted to the Commission's records program contain an automation component, a trend that is expected to continue. Some of these proposals entail the use of such bibliographic utilities as the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) and the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC). Archivists and records managers have also enthusiastically turned to stand-alone and networked microcomputers to handle their administrative and information control needs. Effective planning for the acquisition and use of this equipment requires information about available software for both general and special needs. One function of the Commission staff is to provide this information to applicants and project personnel, or direct them to sources of the information.

A survey conducted in 1985 by the Description Section of the Society of American Archivists showed that its members used popular off-the-shelf packages such as dBase III, Lotus 1-2-3, Wordperfect, and Wordstar for a variety of functions. Examples were the creation of finding aids (registers and inventories), the tracking of work assignments and conservation processes, the

preparation of statistics, the creation and maintenance of retention schedules, general word processing, and financial management. Most institutions which participate in an online network supplement that form of information exchange with a local system.

Although generalized software meets the requirements of many archivists and records managers, more specialized products, geared to specific needs, are also being developed. Michigan State University, for example, with grant funding from the Commission, is creating microcomputer software for use with the U.S. Machine Readable Cataloging Archival and Manuscripts Control (USMARC AMC) format. This product will provide diverse control, retrieval, and data exchange capabilities. MARCON, a product of AIRS, Inc., is a data base management and information retrieval package especially tailored for archives and records management functions. The International City Management Association distributes records management software for information storage, retrieval, and report generation. This is a small sample of the software currently or soon to be available for archivists and records managers.

Information on records management packages, as well as useful pointers on software selection, can be found in Jeanne C. Raudenbush and Robert B. Shaklee, "Selecting Records Management Software," *Records Management Quarterly* 19 (July 1985), pp. 22-31. Readers should also consult Kenneth V. Hayes, "Software for Records Management," *Records Management Quarterly* 20 (January 1986), pp. 62-66, and Pamela Cibbarelli, Carol Tenopir, and Ed Kazlauskas, *Directory of Information Management Software (for Libraries, Information Centers, Records Centers)*, 1985-86 ed. (Studio City, CA: Pacific Information, Inc., 1985). Comprehensive comparison charts for various types of hardware are frequently printed in such periodicals as *The Office and Administrative Management*, while reviews of software are appearing in such periodicals as *The Midwestern Archivist*.

Applicants or active projects intending to automate are encouraged to discuss their plans with the NHPRC staff. Contact Dr. Nancy Sahli, NHPRC (NP), National Archives, Washington, DC 20408. The telephone number is 202-523-5386.

Native American Initiative

In February 1986, the Commission made several important changes in its Native American initiative, as a result of recommendations provided by conferees at a 2-day meeting in Harpers Ferry, WV. The Smithsonian Institution's Native American Museum Program organized the meeting at the request and with the support of the Commission. Attendees included experts in tribal archives, records program coordinators from Arizona and Nevada, the Executive Directors of the National Congress of American Indians and the Texas Indian Commission, and the Director of the Institute of American Indian Arts.

The Harpers Ferry conference noted continuing problems with the quality of grant applications from Native Americans and concerns among Commission

members about the viability of Native American archival programs. The conferees suggested several measures to improve Native Americans' awareness of records and grant opportunities, to address their concerns and needs in archival programs, and to generate better proposals. With minor changes, the Commission adopted the conferees' suggestions.

Effective immediately, the Commission and staff will use *ad hoc* panels of experts in Native American historical, archival, and cultural matters to help applicants plan and prepare proposals to the Commission. The panels will also advise the Commission as needed. A majority of panel members will be Native Americans.

The Commission will also ask the State historical records advisory boards to assess the needs of tribal archives in their States, and develop priorities for addressing them. Each board is encouraged to include, when appropriate, Native Americans in their deliberations. The conferees and Commission members affirmed the importance of State boards in developing local resources and support for Native American archival programs.

In regard to Native American concerns about Commission guidelines for grants, the Commission agreed to broaden the guidelines for the Native American initiative to permit oral history work, and the locating and copying of records already held in repositories. In reaching this decision, the Commission recognized that oral tradition and oral history play a major role among many Native Americans, and that paper documents of their history are generally held by non-Native American repositories, businesses, and law firms.

Finally, in accordance with existing policy, the Commission assured applicants that restrictions imposed by Native Americans to respect the confidentiality of some records and materials will not be a barrier to funding. Under the Commission's new schedule of grant cycles, there will be a *single* grant cycle for Native American applications with a deadline of October 1 each year.

Records Program Emphases

In 1986 the Commission published "Records Program Emphases, 1986-1987," a 13-page pamphlet. As stated in the introduction, this booklet presents "the Commission's current funding emphases for the NHPRC Records Program. The Commission intends to develop and disseminate occasional statements of its funding priorities and to solicit project proposals addressing those priorities."

The pamphlet discusses seven general areas currently emphasized as funding candidates. It also describes specific areas within the general areas, and examples of proposals within the specific areas. The seven general areas are: the gathering and disseminating of basic information; the management of collections through acquisition policies, appraisal decisions, and arrangement and description methods; preservation; continuing

education, specialized training, and internships; the designing and archival uses of new technology; evaluation and consultation; and public awareness.

1986 Records Grants

State and Territorial Agencies

American Samoa Government, Pago Pago, AS: \$6,422 to analyze the current condition of historical records in American Samoa, identify problems, and recommend possible solutions.

Delaware Bureau of Archives and Records Management, Dover, DE: \$49,562 for a 2-year project to develop a comprehensive local public records program for Delaware. Included are plans to survey local records holdings, develop general records schedules, publish a manual, and conduct training workshops.

Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, Boston, MA: \$24,218 to prepare a guide to the archival records of the courts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1630 to date.

Minnesota Department of Administration, St. Paul, MN: \$75,142 for the second year of its local government records program.

Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, MN: on behalf of the NHPRC State Coordinators' Steering Committee, \$4,000 to convene a 2-day planning meeting of organizational representatives, Commission members, and NHPRC staff to review comments and suggestions about a proposed national historical publications program.

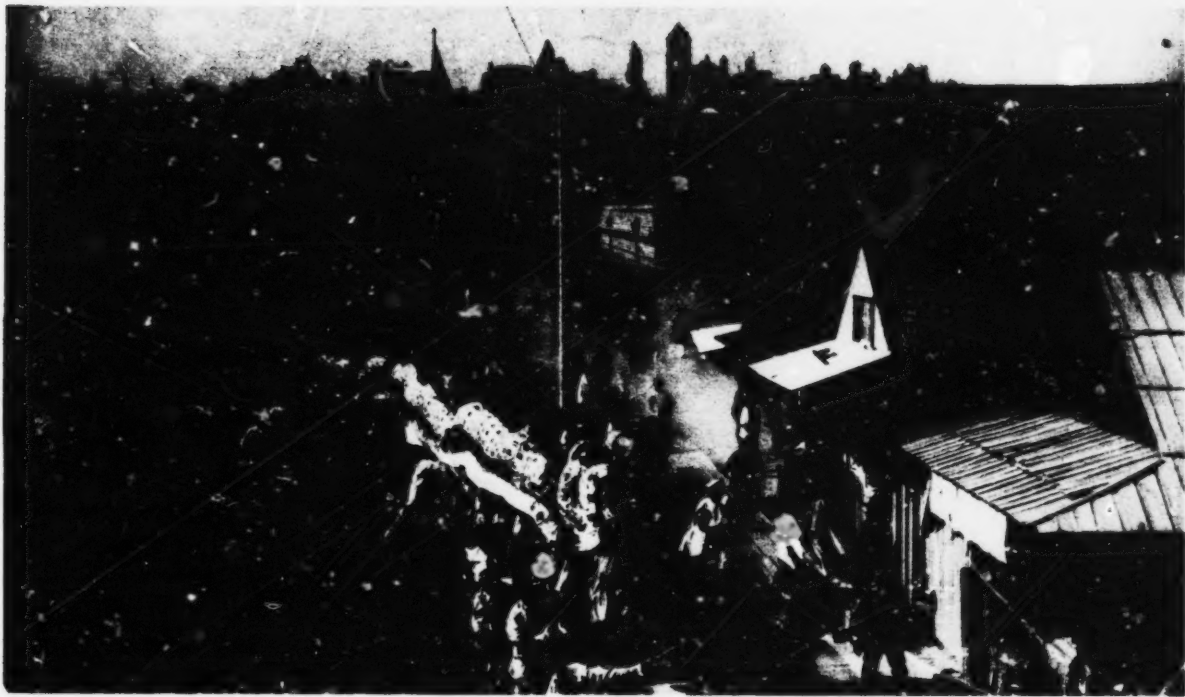
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul: on behalf of the NHPRC State Coordinators' Steering Committee, \$35,000 to convene a national meeting of State coordinators to discuss steps for a nationwide historical records program and ways to improve the NHPRC records grants process.

Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, MN: a supplemental grant of \$4,970 for the society's project to gather and analyze data about current standards of practice of State and local governments in creating archival-quality microfilm and in maintaining quality assurance programs.

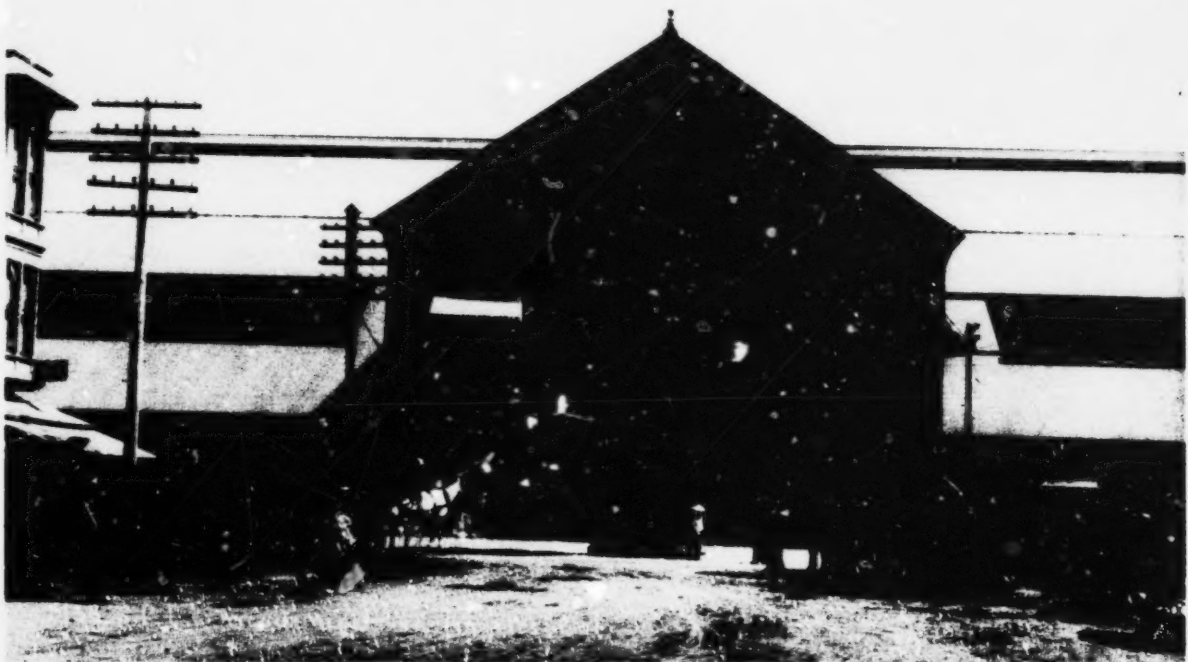
Missouri Historical Records Advisory Board, Jefferson City, MO: \$25,000 to assess and report on the current status and future directions of historical records programs in Missouri.

New Mexico State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe, NM: \$16,000 to re-microfilm the Surveyor General/Court of Private Land Claims records, 1854-1912, for preservation purposes.

New York State Education Department, Albany, NY: \$69,425 for the second year of the New York Historical Records Program Development project.



Two pictures from turn-of-the-century Los Angeles. Above, a Chinese dragon snakes down a Chinatown street, part of an ethnic festival; below, a sign in front of the Southern Pacific Railroad Arcade Depot warns, "Fast Driving Not Allowed on these Premises." A Commission grant will help to preserve and make available for research these and other glass negatives in the Fred H. Maude Collection at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History.



Oregon State Archives, Salem, OR: \$67,892 to improve the records management and archival program for Oregon State Government records. Project activities include an inventory of all records, revision and expansion of current records schedules, and training of agency records officers.

Grants were made to historical records advisory boards in the following States for travel and meeting expenses to allow the state boards to carry out their grant review and Statewide archival planning missions:

Colorado	\$9,999
Idaho	5,000
Iowa	5,000
Minnesota	9,000
Montana	4,921
Nevada	7,500
North Dakota	5,000
Oklahoma	4,692
Oregon	4,330
Pennsylvania	5,907
South Carolina	3,500
Virginia	5,000
Washington	5,000

Local Governments

Alpine County Historical Records Commission, Markleeville, CA: \$27,000 to establish an archives program for the county's public records. Many of the records date back to Alpine County's founding in 1864.

City of San Diego, CA, Office of the City Clerk: \$72,588 to continue the development of a city records program. The project will focus on the completion of a comprehensive survey and schedule of the city's records.

Troup County Archives, LaGrange, GA: \$10,955 for the second year of a project to develop an archival program for Troup County and the city of LaGrange.

City of Boise, ID, Office of the City Clerk: \$27,852 for the second year of a project to establish a records management and archival program for the city of Boise.

City of Boston, MA: \$40,000 for the second year of a project to establish Boston's municipal archives program.

Westchester County Clerk's Office, White Plains, NY: \$15,500 for the second year of a project to survey records in the county records center and to initiate an archival program for those of historical value.

North Dakota Association of Counties, Bismarck, ND: \$34,828 for a Statewide county records project to survey current recordkeeping practices, revise existing records retention schedules, and prepare a records management manual.

MacArthur Memorial, City of Norfolk, VA: \$42,768 to begin preservation microfilming of the papers of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the holdings of the memorial.

City of Seattle, WA: \$21,934 for the second year of a project to survey city records and establish an archival facility for those of historical value.

King County, Seattle, WA: \$4,975 for a consultant to assist the county in planning an archival program for its permanently valuable records. King County, Washington's most populous county, includes Seattle and part of the Puget Sound area.

City of Charleston, WV: \$45,075 to establish a municipal archival and records management program.

Colleges and Universities

University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL: \$10,840 to preserve and make available 3,600 photo negatives in the S. Blake McNeely Collection. McNeely, a free-lance photographer, documented the physical environment and the social and economic events of the Depression and early war years in Mobile, 1934-43.

University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Little Rock, AR: \$19,789 to arrange, describe and make available the papers of J. N. Heiskell, publisher, editor, and owner of the *Arkansas Gazette* between 1902 and 1972. The grant also will support preservation of a 19th-century Arkansas history collection of manuscripts, maps, and photographs.

San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA: \$55,012 to preserve and make available newsfilm produced from 1967 to 1980 by San Francisco public television station KQED. The film is unusual in providing indepth coverage of significant local events in a format similar to the present-day "MacNeil-Lehrer Newshour."

Central Connecticut State University, New Britain, CT: \$59,640 to support the establishment of the Connecticut Polish-American Archive and Manuscript collection at the university. Project staff will survey, accession, arrange, and describe records documenting the Polish-American experience.

University of Florida, Gainesville, FL: \$35,688 for the second year of a project to establish a university archives and records management program.

University of Idaho, Moscow, ID: \$27,500 to appraise, arrange, and describe the records of more than 50 mining companies from the Coeur d'Alene region of northern Idaho. The project will also develop general appraisal guidelines for the records of hard rock mining companies.

University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS: \$36,156 for the first year of a project to survey, accession, arrange, and describe materials that document the black American experience in Kansas.

Kentucky State University, Frankfort, KY: \$59,610 for a 2-year project to develop archives and records management programs for the university and to begin collecting historical materials documenting the education of blacks in the upper South.

Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, KY: \$21,265 for the second year of the seminary's records management and archives project.

The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD: \$44,896 for the second year of a 3-year project, in cooperation with the university's Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives, to initiate a records management program for the four major Johns Hopkins medical institutions.

Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI: a supplemental grant of \$5,000 for a project to develop computer software for the manipulation of data in the USMARC format for Archival and Manuscripts Control.

Northern Michigan University, Marquette, MI: \$2,891 for consulting services to plan for manuscript collection and to develop short- and long-term archival goals for the university.

University of Minnesota/Sons of Italy in America, St. Paul: \$26,636 for the second year of a project by the Immigration History Research Center to survey, accession, arrange, and describe the records of the Order Sons of Italy in America.

Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO: \$2,600 for consultation on the school's historical photographs and architectural drawings. Washington University has the Nation's oldest medical school west of the Mississippi River.

University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS: \$18,000 for the salary and fringe benefits of an archival fellow.

Cleveland State University, Cleveland, OH: \$2,285 for consultation on processing and preserving three existing collections and for developing an expanded collection program.

Benedict College, Columbia, SC: \$44,068 to establish an archives for the college's permanently valuable records. Founded in 1870, Benedict College is a historically black, independent, liberal arts institution of higher education.

Public and Special Libraries

Davenport Public Library, Davenport, IA: \$14,941 for the second year of a project to develop an archives and records management program for the city's records.

Worcester County Library, Snow Hill, MD: \$21,287 to arrange and describe the William D. Pitts surveyors collection. The collection contains extensive land records for this Eastern Shore county from 1748 through 1980.

Grand Rapids Public Library, Grand Rapids, MI: \$20,000 for the second year of a project to process historical collections held by the public library and the Grand Rapids Public Museum.

St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, St. Louis, MO: \$15,000 to preserve nitrate negatives in the John W.

Barriger III collection on American railroads. The negatives provide unusually valuable documentation of 20th-century U.S. railroad history.

Museums and Historical Societies

San Joaquin County Historical Museum, Lodi, CA: \$2,740 for consultation to assist the museum in planning an archives and manuscripts program. Among its holdings are rich sources for the study of the history of the Stockton-San Joaquin area, one of the most significant agricultural regions in the world.

Sonoma Valley Historical Society, Depot Park Museum, Sonoma, CA: \$1,350 for a consultant to assess the historical value and archival needs of the society's collection of visual documentation.

Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles, CA: \$9,443 to preserve and make available glass negatives in the Fred H. Maude collection; the negatives provide a wide-ranging view of the American Southwest at the turn of the century.

Historic St. Mary's City, MD: \$10,959 to provide security and reference copies of textual records, drawings, and photographs created during archaeological excavations of St. Mary's City. The city was Maryland's first European settlement and its seat of government from 1634 to 1694.

Nantucket Historical Association, Nantucket, MA: a supplemental grant of \$2,989 to inventory, identify, and store 200 reels of microfilm discovered during an earlier grant project.

Peabody Museum of Salem, MA: \$21,000 to preserve and make available the museum's maritime history manuscript collections. The collections document the participation of Salem and New England in the lucrative trade with Africa, Asia, and Oceania from the late 17th century through the 19th century.

Peterborough Historical Society, Peterborough, NH: \$9,750 to arrange and describe the manuscript holdings of the society. The materials relate to Peterborough's history since 1700 and include Revolutionary War documents and early 19th-century textile mill records.

The Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, NY: \$14,575 for the second year of a project to initiate an archival program for the museum.

Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, Buffalo, NY: \$2,667 for consultation on developing an archival and records management program for the museum and providing access to its photographic collections.

Oregon Historical Society, Portland, OR: \$6,960 for the second year of a 2-year project to catalog and properly store documentary films in the Society's Pacific Northwest Film Archives.

Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, PA: \$36,700 for a 2-year project to arrange, describe, and preserve the records of the Chester County Court of Quarter Sessions, 1681-1969. The records document

such subjects as criminal activity, indentured servitude, and road and bridge construction in the county.

Native American Organizations

Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Reno, NV: \$27,740 for the second year of a project to preserve the permanently valuable records of Indian governments in Nevada.

The Chickasaw Nation, Ada, OK: \$6,300 for consultation to develop archival programs for the Chickasaw Nation, the Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma, and the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma.

Colville Confederated Tribes, Nespelem, WA: \$70,951 to establish an archival and records management program for the tribes. The Colville Indian Reservation, in the eastern part of the State of Washington, was founded in 1872.

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), Washington, DC: \$22,215 to convene a national conference to promote interest in and awareness of Native American records programs. NCAI is the country's largest organization of Native Americans.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC: \$5,630 to support a meeting to assess needs and recommend actions for improved preservation and availability of Native American records. Attendees included key Native American leaders from the West and Alaska, as well as archival specialists.

Other Nonprofit Organizations

American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, Reston, VA: \$27,800 for the second year of a project to create an archival program in AAHPERD's central office and its State and regional affiliates.

American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, TN: \$149,577 to continue the work of NICLOG, the National Information Center for Local Government Records. The project will publicize educational materials on local government records, created under an earlier grant, and assist in the development of local public records programs.

American Society for Microbiology, Linthicum, MD: \$31,500 to continue development of a records program for the society. The project will provide access to historical records and implement a records management system for the society's current records.

Midwest Archives Conference, Madison, WI: \$7,075 to plan, implement, and evaluate a group of special "hands-on" workshops, to be held during MAC's fall meeting. Topics to be covered include archival automation, slide/tape and video production, basic conservation, and microfilm techniques.

National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators, Frankfort, KY: a supplemental grant of \$7,500 for NAGARA's project to prepare a systematic study of the preservation needs of the Nation's State archives and to prepare a report that can be used as the basis for further planning and national action.

Research Libraries Group, Inc., Stanford, CA: \$88,014 to complete payment for the first year of a 2-year project to create a national data base of public records information. The project involves seven State archives: Alabama, California, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Wisconsin.

Society of American Archivists, Chicago, IL: \$17,260 to support the work of its Standing Committee on Goals and Priorities, a successor to the SAA's Goals and Priorities Task Force.

Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers, Irvington, NJ: \$5,000 in partial support of the new Image Permanence Institute, cosponsored by the Rochester Institute of Technology and the SPSE. To be located at RIT, the institute will study the longevity and image quality of photographs and other imaging materials.

Southwest Oral History Association, Bryn Mawr, CA: \$11,289 to develop an online data base of information for oral history collections in the Southwest, and to prepare and publish a guide to the collections.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Commission's educational program includes fellowships in archival administration, fellowships in advanced historical editing, an annual 2-week editing institute, and a periodic newsletter. The editing institute is supported largely from gift funds donated by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. The Mellon Foundation also provides approximately one-third of the costs of the fellowships. Both the institute and the fellowships are supplemented by cost-sharing arrangements with cosponsoring institutions.

Fellowships in Archival Administration

In 1985 the Commission began a program of fellowships in archival administration, funded jointly by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the Commission. The fellowships provide 9 to 10 months of advanced training in archival administration for persons who possess both archival work experience and graduate training in a program containing an archival education component. The fellows receive a \$15,000 stipend and up to \$3,000 for fringe benefits. For 1986-87 the fellows and their host institutions are:

Becky L. Hagiund, senior archival specialist, Neighborhood History Research Collection, Chicago Public Library, who will intern at Hayden Library, Arizona State University.

Alan K. Virta, senior manuscripts cataloger, National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, Library of Congress, who will intern at the McCain Library and Archives, University of Southern Mississippi.

Fellowships in Historical Editing

In an effort to introduce young scholars to the profession of historical editing, the Commission has, since 1967, awarded fellowships to doctoral-level students of American history or civilization for year-long editorial training. To date, more than 75 men and women have been trained by editors of Commission supported or endorsed projects, and approximately one-third have subsequently made careers in historical editing.

Supported jointly by the Commission and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, three fellowships were offered for

1986-87 at \$15,000 each, plus \$3,000 toward fringe benefits and other expenses. The following winners were chosen by the editors of the project with which they are spending 10 months beginning in the summer of 1986:

Jean Berlin (graduate student, University of Virginia), *The Papers of William Thornton*, George Washington University, Washington, DC.

Elaine Weber Pascu (Ph.D., Northern Illinois University), *The Papers of Albert Gallatin*, Baruch College of the City University of New York.

Donald Yacovone (Ph.D., Claremont Graduate School), *The Black Abolitionist Papers*, Florida State University.

Editing Institute

The Commission held its 15th annual Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents from June 16 to 27. Jointly sponsored by the Commission, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and the University of Wisconsin, the institute brought 15 interns to the Madison campus to work under the direction of experienced editors.

The visiting and resident faculty (and their institutional affiliation) consisted of Kenneth Bowling (*The Documentary History of the First Federal Congress*, The George Washington University), Sharon Macpherson (*The Papers of Andrew Jackson*, University of Tennessee), Richard Leffler (*The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, University of Wisconsin), Lucy T. Brown (*The Documentary History of the First Federal Elections*, University of Wisconsin), Elizabeth S. Hughes (*The Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower*, The Johns Hopkins University), Carolyn Mattern (State Historical Society of Wisconsin), Henry Y. K. Tom (The Johns Hopkins University Press), Linda J. Pike (*The William Wirt—Dabney Carr Correspondence*, Cornell University), Michael E. Stevens (*The State Records of South Carolina Series*, South Carolina Department of Archives and History), and Frank G. Burke (Acting Archivist of the United States) and Commission staff.

The institute provides theoretical and practical training in the fundamentals of modern documentary editing to interested scholars, junior or novice documentary editors, librarians, archivists, and others. A series of morning lectures supplements transcription and annotation

projects performed under the supervision of the resident editors. Some of the subjects covered are organization and control of documents, transcription, selection, annotation, the use of computers and word processing applications, and the publication of an edition.

The interns this year were William Beard, Associate Editor of *The Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln*, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency; John Bryan, Associate Professor of Art and Architectural History and Associate Editor of *The Papers of Robert Mills*, University of South Carolina; Diana Hadley, Research Assistant for the *Documentary Relations of the Southwest*, University of Arizona; Esther Katz, Deputy Director, The Institute for Research in History, New York City, and Editor of *The Papers of Margaret Sanger*; John Muldowny and Brooks Simpson, new editors for *The Papers of Andrew Johnson*, University of Tennessee; Glen Gildemeister, Director, Regional History Center, and University Archivist, Northern Illinois University; Virginia Laas, Lecturer in History, Pittsburg State University and Missouri Southern State College; David Gray, Deputy State Archivist, State Historical Society of North Dakota; Carolyn DeSwarte Gifford, Coordinator, Women's and Ethnic History Project, General Commission on Archives and History, United Methodist Church; John Fierst, Librarian, James Jerome Hill Reference Library; Anne Blythe, graduate student, University of South Carolina; Lindy Biggs, graduate student, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and two NHPRC documentary editing fellows for 1986-87: Jean Berlin (*The Papers of William Thornton*), and Elaine Weber Pascu (*The Papers of Albert Gallatin*).

Newsletter

Three issues of the Commission newsletter, *Annotation*, were published in 1986. It was circulated at no charge to approximately 3,000 libraries, historical societies, editorial projects, State historical records advisory board members, and others. The newsletter has been effective in announcing publications and records grants, promulgating Commission policies, publicizing newly published documentary editions, and otherwise informing the public about recent developments in documentary preservation and publication.

SCHOLARLY SERVICES

The Commission's publications research staff provides research and reference service to editors of Commission-supported book and microform editions. The staff conducts historical research at the National Archives, the Library of Congress, historical societies, reference libraries, and other repositories of historical documents. The research office maintains space for editors to perform research work while at the National Archives. A large reference library, including archives and manuscript repository guides and inventories, is available there for the use of visiting editors.

During 1986, the staff continued searching the holdings of the National Archives for documentary materials relating to active and anticipated publication projects. The research staff offered guidance to project editors on questions involving the nature and quantity of documents relevant to research, methods of searching, and ways of efficiently reproducing documents. It also provided information on the location of particular holdings at other institutions and responded to other reference questions. Several projects also required special assistance in locating, examining, and copying materials, including records of limited accessibility. Along with research help, whether given in writing or in person, the staff provided editors with electrostatic copies of documents needed in their work. In all, the staff assisted some 50 projects during the year.

The research staff maintains a sizable microform lending library consisting of National Archives microfilm publications, film prepared by the research staff and project research associates, and microforms acquired from other sources. Copies are provided on interlibrary loan to Commission projects.

At the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, the Commission staff monitors new acquisitions, arranges for the photocopying of documents, and in other ways assists Commission-supported projects. Records of the staff's systematic search of manuscript collections at the Library of Congress are available in the Commission's research office. Begun in 1959, the search was an attempt to examine all collections and cite all documents written by or to persons who are the subjects of current or potential documentary projects. Over the years the list grew to include more than 350 names. The staff has

completed the search for the years 1825-75 and for most of the 1740-1825 period.

The research staff participates in training programs for National Archives employees and supervises volunteer student interns. The number of volunteer hours spent in service to the research staff now totals more than 6,000. Participants in both programs receive guidance and instruction about archival and research techniques and an introduction to the work of the Commission.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND STATISTICS

PROPOSALS AND GRANTS

	Dollar Amounts				Units			
	Records Project	Publication Subventions	Editing Projects	Total	Recs	Subv	Edit	Total
Proposals received	\$5,771,198	\$147,380	\$2,411,850	\$8,330,428	119	17	52	188
Grants made	\$1,952,043	\$96,589	\$1,848,215	\$3,896,847	85	11	48	144
Average request	\$48,497	\$8,669	\$46,382					
Average grant	\$22,965	\$8,781	\$38,504					

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	Publications	Records	Total
Balance forward, October 1, 1985	\$ 95,009	\$ 8,119	\$ 103,128
FY 1986 Continuing Resolution	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Refunds of unexpended grant funds	19,662	96,944	116,606
Less 4.3% Reduction ¹	86,000	86,000	172,000
Total grant funds available, FY 1986	2,028,671	2,019,063	4,047,734
Grants recommended, FY 1986	2,025,903	1,990,643	4,016,546
Balance as of September 30, 1986	\$ 2,768	\$ 28,420	\$ 31,188

¹ Appropriated grant funds (FY 1986 Continuing Resolution) were reduced in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 99-177, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings).

STAFF EXPENSES

Personnel	\$559,500
Travel of Commission members and staff	27,600
ADP equipment and services	30,000
Other operating expenses	57,300
Total	\$674,400

AVAILABLE ON REQUEST FROM THE COMMISSION

Annotation, the Commission's newsletter

Automation and Documentary Editing Projects

*Automation Equipment Used by Commission-Sponsored
Documentary Editing Projects (May 1986)*

*Automation Software Used by Commission-Sponsored Documentary
Editing Projects (May 1986)*

Congressional Papers Project Report

*Fact Sheet: The National Historical Publications and Records
Commission and Its Work*

*Fellowships in Historical Editing: Information and
Application Form*

Historical Documentary Editions, 1986

*The Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents:
Information and Application Form*

Microform Guidelines

*National Historical Publications and Records Commission
Subvention Program: Guidelines*

*Publications Program Guidelines and Procedures: Applications and
Grants*

*Records Program Guidelines and Procedures: Applications and
Grants*

Records Program Emphases, 1986-1987

Report to the President, 1978

Suggestions for Records Program Applicants